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# OPPORTUNITY

Vocational  
Rehabilitation

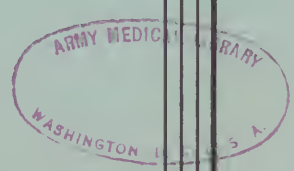
*for . . .*

PHYSICALLY  
DISABLED  
IN OHIO



Marlow B. Perrin, Chief  
Prepared by

BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL  
REHABILITATION





Ohio Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

# Vocational Rehabilitation

FOR

## Physically Disabled In Ohio



Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation  
State Department of Education  
COLUMBUS

Issued by Direction of  
E. N. DIETRICH, Director of Education

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P3



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AMERICAN RED CROSS  
Jane Patterson, Rehabilitation Agent

To give to our handicapped citizens the spirit, not of a lived life, but of a life yet to be lived

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## FOREWORD

The increasing demand on the part of adults for assistance in facing the problems of training in order to meet the needs of the social order necessarily requires recognition in our system of public education.

Perhaps the greatest of these problems is that of giving proper attention educationally to the physically handicapped of our land so that they may take their places in society in suitable vocations, earn their living, contribute to society, and live happy and contented lives.

The training of a handicapped person becomes not only a medical and educational problem but also an economic one unless rehabilitated and made self-supporting. This training should be specifically adapted to the needs of the individual.

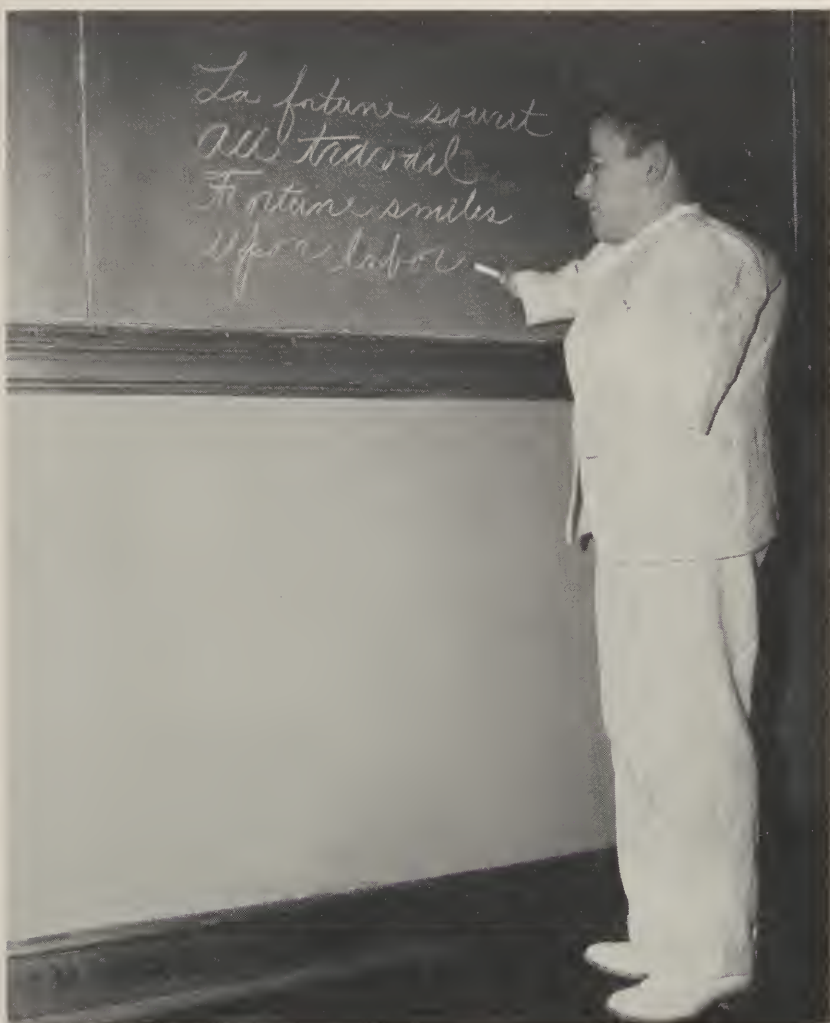
The Federal and State Governments provide rehabilitation service because it is sound economic business. It is essentially a social remedy. It helps unfortunate people to help themselves. It fits them for a livelihood. It adds to the productive power of the Commonwealth.

I am glad to give my hearty indorsement to the work that is being done in the State Department of Education for the physically handicapped.

E. N. DIETRICH

Director of Education

The Only Hopeless Crip-  
ple Is the Deliberate Shirker



Parents with intelligence and foresight are given major credit for this young man's successful rehabilitation as an instructor in a private high school. Born with physical defects, he was encouraged from infancy to do everything possible to help himself. He has learned to use a typewriter, paints, keeps a garden and has a wide variety of daily activities which characterized him during his college career as a "regular fellow."



This young man was the first person in Ohio to be fitted with a cineplastic hand. Deprived of his left hand as a result of an industrial accident, the special appliance played a large part in his successful vocational re-adjustment.



After this young man suffered the amputation of his right leg in a train accident, he was successfully trained for suitable work in photo-type engraving by the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.



**A**n attack of infantile paralysis when he was a child left this young man badly crippled. To-day he is happy and well-adjusted, and is making a reputation for himself as a skilled watch repairman, a trade which he learned through the facilities of the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.



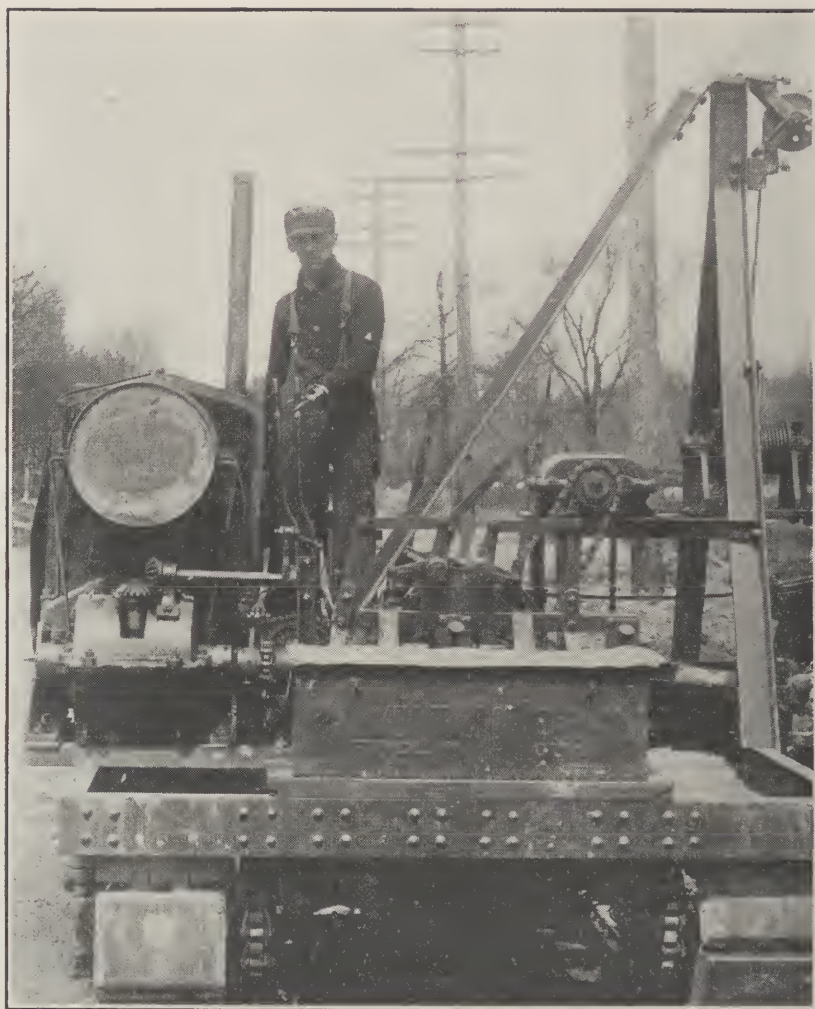
**A** public accident necessitated the amputation of this young lady's right arm at the shoulder. Under the guidance of the Rehabilitation Bureau, she was trained to take dictation at a commercial rate of speed, has a typing rate of fifty words per minute and transcribes readily and accurately. Now engaged in gainful employment, she has put her capabilities to good use in office work.



**L**oss of hearing and a speech defect proved to be no handicap to this young man who is now successfully employed as a floral designer.



After being properly trained for dry cleaning and pressing work, this young man is engaged in a successful business. He was a victim of infantile paralysis which caused an impairment of both legs.



With the aid of an artificial leg and an artificial hook, this man who suffered the loss of the two members in an industrial accident made an excellent re-adjustment as a machine operator.



This young man who was trained by the Rehabilitation Bureau has been carrying on in a most successful career as a court reporter in spite of the loss of his right leg at the hip.

It's the Man Behind the Handicap  
That Counts

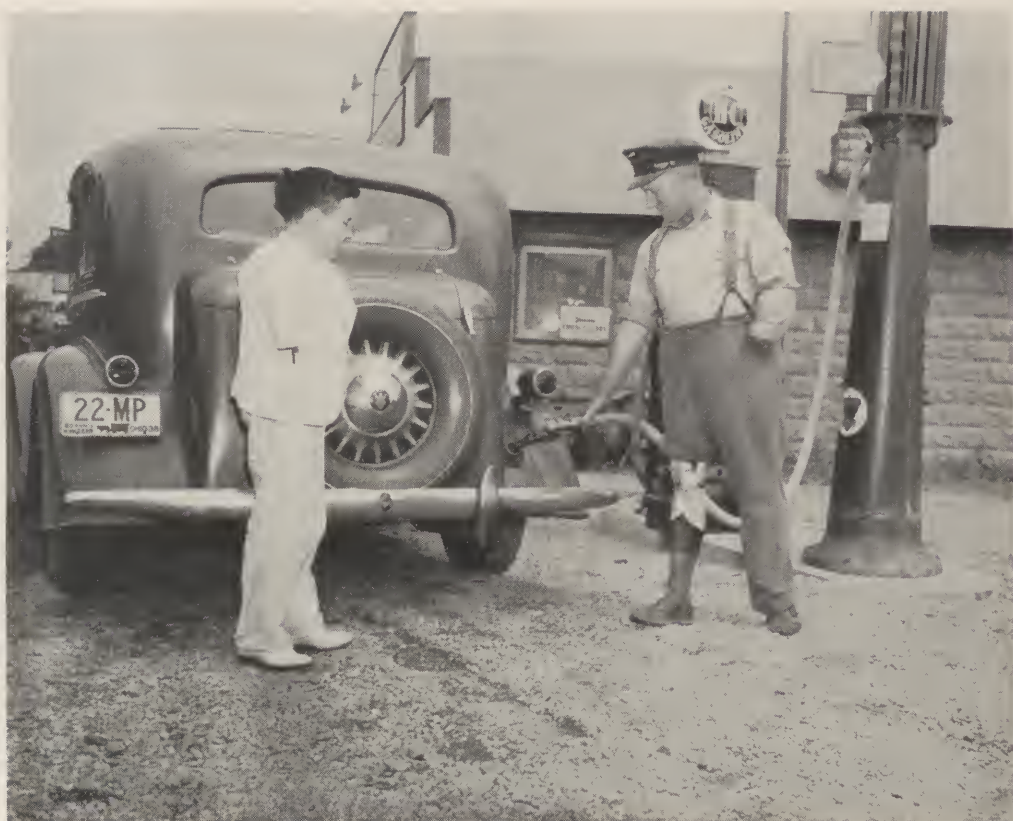
# Vocational Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in Ohio

## INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of his existence man has been subject to the disabling effects of accident and disease. In the case of prehistoric man, mere existence depended upon physical prowess, the survival of the fittest apparently being the predominant law of nature. From the beginning of civilization until comparatively recent times the attitude of society toward its crippled members was that of intolerance. Even within the period of recorded history the physical substandard or defective was left on the mountain side to die. In striking contrast is the attitude of modern times, when much work of the world is done by physically disabled persons. There has been a gradual evolution of the feeling that provision must be made for the protection and care of handicapped persons, so that today there are local, state, and national laws that provide not only for the amelioration of the ills of the physically disabled but also for their restoration to remunerative employment.

Forty-seven states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have established under public auspices services for vocational rehabilitation of persons who become vocationally handicapped through industrial or public accident, disease, and congenital causes. These rehabilitation services have been established as component parts of the state departments of education, with working relations with other state and local agencies. These rehabilitation departments cooperate with agencies such as those of workmen's compensation, welfare, health, and labor, and with numerous private agencies having something to contribute to the rehabilitation work.

In 1920 the Congress of the United States passed an act, first known as the Industrial Rehabilitation Act, which provides for promotion by the Federal Government of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and of their return to civil employment. Prior to the passage of this act twelve states had enacted rehabilitation legislation, but only six of them had started such work. As a result of promotion by the Federal Government, all but one of the states have passed legislation authorizing cooperation with the National Government in the vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Ohio accepted the benefits of the National Act, April 29, 1921.



The man in the right of this picture lost his right leg above the knee and his left hand in a dynamite explosion. Vocational guidance and the cooperation of the Industrial Commission enabled him to engage in a successful business of operating a service station.



**T**his disabled man was intensely eager for work at the time of his first visit to the Rehabilitation office. Although his right hand and arm are practically useless from infantile paralysis, he has been successfully trained in greenhouse work by the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. He is now happy and self-supporting.

## EVOLUTION OF THE MOVEMENT\* ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

A complete history of the evolution of the rehabilitation movement would have to begin with a description of the attitude of primitive peoples toward the physically deformed.

Within the period of recorded history it was a common practice to kill the physically defective or to abandon them to die because of the feeling that their existence was an indication of ill favor of the gods. Through several centuries public feeling with regard to such unfortunates remained one of intolerance, and although the practice of doing away with them was abandoned, they were looked upon as social outcasts. They were forced to become beggars or were exploited by the unscrupulous. An incredibly long period elapsed before this spirit of intolerance of the physically disabled began to change to a constructive attitude. It was as late as the eighteenth century, for example, that the English Government, through an ordinance, classified all its people into three groups. Under this classification the third group was "composed of those whose defects make them an abomination. They shall be obliged to work, and if they refuse, a few stripes and the withdrawal of food and drink." It is in the same century that a beginning of a constructive point of view in dealing with disabled persons is discernible. In 1780 an English orthopedic surgeon wrote concerning the disabled:

"With the heritage of the ages, it is wise to begin in their education with their treatment, it is wise to begin to build before the mind becomes warped. They have been shunned and restricted in their imprisonment and isolation. Their faults can only be removed by moral and intellectual training."

With the rise of modern orthopedic surgery in the first part of the nineteenth century, institutions devoted especially to the care of crippled children were founded in a number of European centers. In the latter part of that century there developed in the United States a program of specialized treatment in education, under public auspices, for particular groups, such as the deaf, the blind, the feeble-minded, the crippled, those with speech defects, and the tuberculous.

By the early part of the present century public opinion had become definitely crystallized as to the needs of the physically disabled as a group, but it remained for private agencies to point the way to constructive solution of the problem. Among these organizations were the New York Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, the Cleveland Association for Crippled and Disabled, and the Service League for the Handicapped in Chicago. Numerous social agencies had also begun to turn their attention to the special needs of the physically disabled. For the most part the activities and functions of such agencies have consisted in securing therapeutic treatment, finding employment for the physically disabled, and in providing artificial appliances and special work opportunities for them.

On the other hand, for years there has been in process of evolution a pro-

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\* Bulletin 190—Vocational Rehabilitation Series U. S. Office of Education.

gram of vocational adjustment of the physically disabled by industrial management. Many of the progressive and enlightened employers of labor have felt a responsibility for persons disabled in their employ and have continued to keep them employed, though often in minor positions. Only within recent years, however, has rehabilitation been practiced to any extent by large employers.

The rehabilitation movement has been evolving in other ways, also. For many years disabled persons have of their own accord been able to achieve in many instances a high degree of self-rehabilitation. Modern examples of self-rehabilitated persons are Judge Michael Dowling, Helen Keller, and Charles B. Steinmetz. For a long time physically disabled persons demonstrated their ability to carry on in many kinds of work, and their efforts and accomplishments have done much to bring about a constructive attitude of society toward the disabled as a group.

One of the most important factors which hastened development of a constructive rehabilitation program for the disabled was the alarming growth of the problem. The great expansion in methods of manufacturing by machinery and the speeding up of transportation, with consequent disabling accidents, brought about a condition which demanded amelioration. Despite the development of the safety movement the problem became more and more acute. This concern for the worker disabled in industry resulted in the passage, beginning in 1911, of a series of State acts for the purpose of compensating the disabled for injuries received while at work. In a comparatively short period of time it was generally conceded throughout the United States that the worker is entitled to compensation for injury received in employment. Experience in the administration of workmen's compensation laws soon demonstrated that money benefits to injured workmen were not sufficient in all cases to make reparation for their condition or to lessen the effects of physical disability. Compensation benefits were in themselves inadequate, since they did not provide a margin whereby the disabled worker could fit himself for employment when his physical disability prevented return to work.

On the other hand, it was discovered that few disabled persons having been barred from their customary lines of employment were able of their own initiative to adjust themselves to new vocations. Furthermore, facilities in the States for retraining were not for the most part of such a nature as to enable the adult himself to secure the kind of training he needed most. It became clear that the injured worker is entitled to something more than money compensation for his injury, and that the interest of the community is advanced by giving him further assistance. It was deemed to be in the public interest that the injured worker be rendered fit again to engage in remunerative employment. It was also agreed that the service is clearly an obligation and responsibility of the State—a public function, rather than a matter of private interest or philanthropy. It was seen that a complete and adequate social program for the disabled should provide, on the one hand, compensation, and, on the other hand, vocational rehabilitation; that as a matter of public interest and of simple justice the disabled worker must not only be compensated but must be rendered fit for work.



**A**mbulating with much difficulty, as the result of infantile paralysis, this young man had ambition, a good mind, and an abundance of courage. After successfully completing a training program with an art academy at the expense of the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, he has made a connection with an excellent firm of commercial artists and his financial success is assured.

There Is No Job Which  
Some Handicapped Person  
Cannot Fill

This realization on the part of the public of a need by the physically disabled for something more than workmen's compensation was given expression in the form of legislation. By the year 1920, twelve states had passed acts providing for the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled—in most cases rehabilitation of the industrially disabled. These states were Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, New York, Oregon, and Virginia. However, in only 6 of them—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, California, Pennsylvania, and Oregon—had the actual program of rehabilitating the disabled started. Three of these states—Nevada, Minnesota, and New York—had provided in their enabling acts for acceptance of the benefits of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act then under consideration by Congress.

Congress in 1920 passed an act for the promotion of rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment. This act provides for the rehabilitation of all persons who are vocationally handicapped by a reason of a physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury, or disease, and who are or may expect to be, totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation.

The preceding section discussed the evolution of the vocational rehabilitation movement through the progressive steps of individual effort, private philanthropy, the work of progressive employers, and later the recognition of State obligation both through the passage of workmen's compensation laws in a majority of the states and the recognition of the need of vocational re-establishment of disabled persons. While these latter activities were in progress the attention of the National Government was directed to the problem.

In 1917 the United States entered the World War. This action subsequently had a significant bearing on the whole problem of vocational rehabilitation in this country. The European nations having entered the war in 1914 had soon learned the value of vocationally rehabilitating their soldier disabled. These nations learned that many of their men were quite as useful after retraining for specific duties as they were before they suffered incapacitating injuries. Disabled men were able after receiving training to take the place, in essential phases of war industry, of uninjured men engaged behind the lines thus adding enormously to the strength of the nations by providing entirely unexpected reserves. It was also recognized by the belligerents that the addition to the labor forces of a country of a considerable body of men trained for trades, even though unrelated to the making of war, would make possible the maintenance of the industrial life of the nation on a more efficient basis, and would, after the cessation of hostilities, make more easy the transition from a war to a peace basis.

Shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war the Federal Board for Vocational Education made a survey of the work of rehabilitating disabled soldiers in foreign countries. The report of this investigation, together with data compiled by other public and private agencies, was made available to the Congress,

with the result that the Smith-Sears bill for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines passed both branches of Congress unanimously, and was signed by the President on June 27, 1918.

There is evidence in the record of hearings on this bill before congressional committees that serious thought was given to the inclusion of provisions for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate committee, stated at one of the hearings:

"If the Senate and the House had been present since Monday morning and had heard all I have heard from men who have studied the subject and are masters of it, there would be scarcely a dissenting vote in the House or in the Senate as to both propositions (rehabilitation of soldiers and of industrially disabled) in my opinion."

However, it was decided that it would be wise to hold in abeyance the provision for the industrially disabled in order that the bill for disabled soldiers and sailors might early become a law, and that a similar measure for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry might be considered by Congress at a later date. This plan was carried out.

In September 1918, three months after the passage of the Soldier Rehabilitation Act, Senator Smith introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for the promotion of rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment, and a similar bill was introduced in the House by Representative Bankhead, of Alabama. These bills did not pass in the Sixty-fifth Congress, but were re-introduced in the Sixty-sixth Congress by Senator Smith, of Georgia, and Representative Fess, of Ohio. The Smith-Fess bill became a law on June 2, 1920.

Under the soldier act the rehabilitation work was made a direct responsibility of the Federal Government. Under the civilian act a direct responsibility for carrying on the work was placed upon the States. The latter act does not provide for direct organization or immediate provision of vocational rehabilitation by the Federal Government but does provide financial assistance for a period of years to the States, which, in turn, must assume direct responsibility within their jurisdictions for the rehabilitation of individuals. The chief function of the Federal agency is that of general promotion of the program throughout the country, in co-operation with the states.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Act of 1920 was operative for a period of four years. It was amended in 1924, in 1930, and in 1932, its provisions being extended to June 30, 1937. On August 14, 1935, the Social Security Act became effective. It contains a section which makes Federal participation in the rehabilitation program permanent and increases the authorization of appropriations for the work.



**F**orced to give up her profession as a school teacher because of deafness, this young lady was able to engage in sign painting work after being properly instructed in this new vocation.



**T**his young man now operates one of the largest auto ignition service shops in his section of the country. Vocational guidance, specialized training and a determined effort on his part to make good is responsible for his success despite the loss of his leg and three fingers of his left hand.

### **What Is Vocational Rehabilitation?**

The law defines rehabilitation as the rendering of a physically handicapped person fit to engage in a remunerative occupation. In order to bring about such economic and social readjustment of a disabled person, vocational adaption must necessarily be a part of the rehabilitation plan. Such a program, to be effective and practical, must rehabilitate the handicapped person so that he may be employed under the same conditions as are normal workers.

To make possible the successful reinstatement to suitable gainful employment it is necessary that such disabled persons be assisted by advice, training, and vocational guidance. The uncommon difficulties inherent in the disability, and the aptitudes of each person must be carefully surveyed, so that the requisite specialized service may be rendered to the end of accomplishing suitable vocational readjustment for the physically handicapped person.

### **Vocational Rehabilitation an Asset to the State**

Rehabilitation is a large human engineering undertaking devised for the purpose of conserving the man power of our State. During the past decade, industry has realized that there has been considerable waste of material things and great efforts have been made to conserve these material resources of the nation. It is only within the last eighteen years that any attention has been paid to conserving our human resources. Along with the development of the machine in industry, and the automobile in our social life, accidents have increased at an appalling rate. At the same time restriction of immigration has strictly limited the available quantity of man power. This condition is making it necessary to train physically handicapped persons to fill positions within their capabilities, thereby releasing the more able-bodied man for jobs requiring all the physical capabilities of a physically normal person.

Probably the greatest asset to the State and a community is its citizenship. That government serves the best which affords an equal opportunity to everyone to develop the "best that is in him" to the end of becoming a self-respecting and self-sustaining citizen. To provide such an opportunity to the maimed and disabled citizens of our State is the purpose of the rehabilitation program which is being carried out by the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Education.

### **Rehabilitation is an Educational Service**

Vocational Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped should not be placed in the same category as charitable and similar relief programs. On the contrary, the Rehabilitation Service rests upon the same principle as the regular educational system of the State and Federal Governments. The injury merely qualifies the disabled person to receive training which will fit him vocationally to engage in remunerative employment. Society has long recognized that a person who has suffered permanent disability in pursuit of regular employment is entitled to



**P**ower laundry work is a suitable vocation for this young man who is now engaged in this type of work. Playing with dynamite caps caused the loss of parts of his fingers.

compensation for such injury. Likewise, he is entitled to such service as will reinstate him in suitable employment, providing the injury sustained disqualifies him from continuing with his previous employment.

Society has pronounced it a sound policy to establish vocational and apprentice training for the normal person so that the greatest possible efficiency may be attained. To the same end, it is economically sound and socially just to bring about the greatest possible efficiency for those who have been disabled from one cause or another. "It is not what is gone, but what can be accomplished with what is left that counts."

### Who Are Eligible

The wording of the law is very liberal in determining who are eligible. It is provided that "any person who by reason of physical defect or infirmity, whether constitutional or acquired by accident or disease, is or may be expected to be totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation, and who may reasonably be expected to be fit to re-enter a remunerative occupation, after completing a vocational rehabilitation course," is eligible for training. The term "Rehabilitation" means the rendering of persons disabled fit to re-enter a useful occupation. All physically handicapped persons residing in the State of Ohio are entitled to the assistance of the Rehabilitation Bureau except as follows:

1. Aged or helpless persons requiring permanent custodial care.
2. Any person in any state institution or confined in any correctional or penal institution.
3. Epileptic or feeble-minded persons or any person whom in the judgment of the State Board for Vocational Education, may not be susceptible of rehabilitation.
4. Persons whose probable earning capacity after service does not appear to justify the expense involved.
5. Persons whose mental attitudes are unfavorable.
6. Persons with record of repeated serious delinquency.
7. Home-bound and bedridden persons unless they show unusual ability which may enable them to become self-supporting.
8. Persons affected with advanced form of heart disease, diabetes, tuberculosis, rheumatism, and other progressive disabling diseases.
9. Boys and girls who are not yet sixteen years of age and who have not passed the seventh grade.
10. Any person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not taken out his first papers, and who has not been living within the State for one year or more.



A rare disease caused the paralysis of this young man's lower extremities shortly after his graduation from high school. Because of his mechanical aptitude, he was trained in electric repair and radio servicing. A well arranged shop in connection with his home provides an excellent place where he successfully conducts his business.



Limited use of both legs and a spinal curvature resulting from infantile paralysis proved to be no barrier for this ambitious young man who was trained in auto mechanics. A keen intellect, pleasing personality, and skilled hands have made him an outstanding and successful manager of an auto repair business.

### Other General Conditions

In addition to the statements concerning eligibility certain other general conditions must be kept clearly in mind.

1. Applicants may be of either sex.
2. Applicants must be capable of being rendered fit to engage in an occupation.
3. None of the funds may be used for maintenance (i. e. food, clothing, rentals) of students while in training.
4. All funds are used for the payment of tuition and instructional supplies.
5. Training is limited to one year or less, unless circumstances warrant an extension in training, but in no event is assistance provided beyond four years.
6. Persons who are handicapped by loss of sight are referred to the Ohio Commission for the Blind, and are given training by the Bureau only with the approval and upon direct recommendation of the Ohio Commission for the Blind.

### Vocational Training

Adequate preparation for the job is a prerequisite for anybody seeking employment at which he expects to be successful. As important as this preparation is for the normal person, it is imperative in the case of the person who is handicapped by a physical disability. In view of the fact that such vocational preparation involves training "around the physical handicap" in most instances, such training or re-education must be on the basis of the individual's capacity and past experience, and the greatest possible use must be made of "what is left."

The Ohio Rehabilitation Law mentions four types of training that may be available for disabled persons, viz: institutional, employment, tutorial, and correspondence courses.

**Institutional Training:** Vocational schools, colleges, universities, and business colleges are used for training purposes. Many of these schools are situated in the most important industrial districts of the State and place emphasis upon the training needs of their respective localities.

Employment training is valuable in many instances, as the types of employment at which disabled persons may work are so varied that it is not always possible to obtain the necessary training in public or private schools. It is not convenient, because of the nature of the disability, to carry on training at too great distance from the home of the disabled person. In order to obtain the necessary training near the residence, an employment training plan is set up, and an arrangement is made with an employer to carry out a definite plan of training. Where it is possible to gain the full cooperation of the employer in such a training program, much good can be accomplished. Watch, clock and jewelry repairing, photography, shoe repairing, mechanical dentistry, auto body stripping, battery, ignition and



**A** public accident caused the amputation of the right hand above the wrist. Trained in welding by the Rehabilitation Bureau, he is able to carry on as a welder aided by the use of the Dorance hook.



Crippled at birth, it was thought that this young man would always be a public charge. He thought otherwise. Ambition and pluck won. A well rounded out program in jewelry repair was arranged by the Rehabilitation Bureau. Now permanently employed in his new trade, he is on the job every day although it is a great effort for him to get on and off street cars.

auto repair, electric switch building, and training in many semi-skilled jobs have been given successfully thru employment training in Ohio.

Tutorial and correspondence training are usually resorted to when it is not convenient nor possible to arrange for an institutional or an employment training program. Private tutors are often hired by the department to supply the technical knowledge required supplementary to employment training. Training by correspondence is little used as experience reveals that fewer than ten percent of the persons enrolled for such courses, complete the work.

### **Placement**

Placement on the job must be the objective of each rehabilitation program that is completed. It is not sufficient to prepare the disabled person for employment without reasonable assurance that employment can be obtained at the conclusion of the course of training.

Very often the disabled person is not able to sell himself. Most of us have inherited the prejudice of the ages in regard to a crippled person. Although recent investigation and studies have revealed that very few jobs require all the physical capabilities, still, in the minds of most of us, the disability overshadows other talents and abilities which the disabled person may possess.

Under the provisions of Section 8 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (48 Stat. 113) the Ohio State Employment Service make their services available in placement of physically handicapped individuals.

### **Cost of Dependency and Rehabilitation**

It costs the State of Ohio from \$300.00 to \$500.00 per annum to maintain at public expense an unemployed disabled person. It is economically unsound to increase this cost of caring for dependents if it can be avoided. An orthopedic disability, such as the loss of an arm, leg, or total impairment of a member does not, to any extent, reduce the life expectancy of such disabled person. However, unless given the opportunity of making the most of what is left, many of these unfortunate persons are potential charges on the various communities and the State. If a normal person is entitled to assistance from the State toward an education, it is doubly important that this opportunity of Vocational Rehabilitation be available to the citizen who has suffered a serious physical disability. Many who held the belief, because of a few historic examples, that these handicapped persons would be able to readjust themselves, are unmindful of the truism, self-rehabilitation, like self-education is an accomplishment of the few, rather than the many.

### **Cooperation With the Industrial Commission**

At the very inception of Vocational Rehabilitation in Ohio, a very comprehensive program of cooperation was worked out with the Industrial Commission in Ohio. The working agreement and the success attained in dealing with the



Although wearing leg braces as a result of impairment from infantile paralysis, this young lady is self-supporting and happy through the training provided for her in stenography by the Rehabilitation Bureau.



*A*n industrial accident made it necessary to retrain this young man for suitable employment. Now an expert in auto body repair work, he has again established his financial independence.

hundreds of claimants referred to the Rehabilitation Department has caused the Federal Government to use Ohio as an outstanding example of what can be accomplished for injured persons in a practical way thru the splendid relations existing between the two State agencies. More than forty percent of the cases returned to gainful employment by the Rehabilitation Department have been referred by the Industrial Commission.

### **More Than a Place to Work**

It is reasonable to suppose that the workingman of the country knows little or nothing about compensation laws and is still thinking of recovery under the common law for an injury sustained in employment. Even among intelligent people, there is a lack of knowledge pertaining to the injured workmen's rights. The Rehabilitation Service is in position to assist in compensation matters and is available for the use of employers in Ohio.

The Rehabilitation Service has a constructive program to offer to the injured workman that appeals to him, and with the cooperation of industry, this program can be put into intelligent practice, particularly when the injured person has a long life expectancy. A constructive program can be set up, which in most instances will enable the injured man to return to more remunerative employment, being better equipped to carry on. There are many reasons why industry should welcome this service as most industries do. The main reason is that it will make of the injured person a tax producer rather than a non-producing tax consumer. Giving the injured man an opportunity for employment will make him a consumer of industry's products. The better equipped to earn, the higher the wage, the more he becomes a consumer of industry's products. What would it mean if a city the size of Canton of approximately 100,000 should discontinue to use any of the Nation's products such as food, clothing, pavement, transportation, and other basic commodities, or if a city of the same size in Ohio would be maintained by public support? It would be a national calamity not even considering the great economic loss from the production of 100,000 people. There are approximately 100,000 disabled people in Ohio and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation is the agency charged with the responsibility of assisting these persons to be adjusted into normal industrial life and in their efforts should receive the whole-hearted support of industry.

The Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation can return to industrial organizations men injured in their plants, better equipped to carry on, and in many instances, with a considerable saving of time. It costs time and money to educate a worker to the methods of production and type of work desired by industry. Labor turnover is costly and if an injured man can be trained and returned to his former employer, labor turnover is reduced, resulting in a financial saving.

What about morale? A trained injured worker returned to the job with his former employer where he can at least earn as much money as prior to injury will



**T**he Rehabilitation Bureau with the cooperation of the Rotary Club was successful in its effort to rehabilitate this young man as a shoe repairman. He is forced to ambulate with the assistance of a leg brace and a pair of crutches due to the disabling effects of infantile paralysis.



**E**mployed during his lifetime as a roofer, an accident so injured this man as to prevent his return to his former occupation. Intelligent cooperation on his part with the Rehabilitation Bureau resulted in learning a new profession and he is now successfully employed as a staff photographer with a newspaper publishing company.

cause other employes to comment on the splendid manner in which the employer takes care of his people and it will be found that they have faith in the slogan "More Than A Place to Work."

One of the greatest mistakes an employer can make is to return the injured man to employment below the standard of the job and pay him the same wage as he received prior to injury, leading himself to believe that by so doing he has been kind and charitable. It would be more practical for the employer to return the injured person to some work equal to his old job through training, if necessary, and have him earn the wage paid, the sub-standard job being filled by a man with the capacity of the job at a lesser wage, again affecting a financial gain.



**A** crushed pelvis resulting from an auto accident caused the workman, the left of the picture, to lose the use of his legs. The workman on the right is a victim of arthritis. Both were trained in watch repair and jewelry work by the Rehabilitation Bureau and they are now engaged in operating a partnership jewelry business.

# Ohio Statistics for 1938

## Personal Characteristics

Total Number of Cases Rehabilitated .....	465
<i>Sex</i> .....	%
Male .....	75.3
Female .....	24.7
Total .....	100.0
<i>Marital Status</i> .....	
Single .....	73.1
Married .....	24.7
Other .....	2.2
Total .....	100.0
<i>Race</i> .....	
White .....	98.7
Other .....	1.3
Total .....	100.0
<i>Age at date of survey</i> .....	
Under 21 .....	39.6
21-29 .....	33.6
30-50 .....	23.8
51 and over .....	3.0
Total .....	100.0
<i>Dependents</i> .....	
None .....	71.2
1-3 .....	23.6
4 or more .....	5.2
Not recorded .....	—
Total .....	100.0
<i>Education</i> .....	
0-6 Grades .....	5.6
7-9 Grades .....	31.4
10-12 Grades .....	56.0
Past high school .....	7.0
Total .....	100.0

## Origin of Disability

Compensable employment accident .....	22.2
Non-compensable employment accident .....	3.4
Other accident .....	22.6
Disease .....	43.6
Congenital .....	8.2
Not recorded .....	—
Total .....	100.0

## Nature of Disability

Total Number of Cases Rehabilitated .....	465
<i>Amputations</i> .....	%
Fingers, hand, arm .....	8.0
Foot, leg .....	17.8
Multiple .....	—
Total .....	25.8
<i>Disabled</i> .....	
Fingers, hand, arm .....	10.5
Foot, leg, hip .....	35.0
Back, head .....	6.7
Multiple .....	7.5
Total .....	59.7
<i>Vision defects</i> .....	4.0
<i>Hearing defects</i> .....	4.2
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .....	
Cardiac .....	2.1
T. B. (pulmonary) .....	1.1
Other .....	2.9
Total .....	6.1
Not classified .....	.2
Grand Total .....	100.0

## Job at Contact

Total Number of Cases Rehabilitated .....	465
No job .....	91.2
Substantial job .....	4.9
Non-substantial job (Incl. subs. job, part-time) ..	3.9
Total .....	100.0

## Service Rendered

<i>With Training</i> .....	
Training only .....	65.6
Training and appliance .....	.6
Training and other service .....	1.7
Trg., appl. & other service .....	.9
Total .....	68.8
<i>Without Training</i> .....	
Placement only .....	17.6
Appliance only .....	12.9
Other service only .....	.7
Total .....	31.2
Grand Total .....	100.0

### Total Cost of Service

Total Number of Cases Rehabilitated .....	465
	%
Cost .....	31.6
1-\$100 .....	14.4
101-\$400 .....	51.2
401 and over .....	2.8
Total .....	100.0

### Rehabilitation Wage

<i>Weekly Wage</i>	
1-\$5 .....	1.3
6-\$10 .....	18.5
11-\$15 .....	34.9
16-\$25 .....	34.2
26 and over .....	10.9
Not recorded .....	.2
Total .....	100.0

### Period on Rolls

<i>Period in Months</i>	
Less than 13 .....	39.2
13-48 .....	51.7
49-72 .....	6.1
73 and over .....	2.8
Not recorded .....	.2
Total .....	100.0

### Training Objective or Course

Total Number of Cases Rehabilitated after training .....	320
	%
Commercial course (general) .....	13.4
Secretarial course .....	5.9
Teacher training course .....	6.3
Stenography .....	4.1
Bookkeeping .....	2.2
Bookkeeping-stenography .....	4.4
Shoe repairing .....	1.3
Auto mechanics .....	2.8
Welding .....	3.1
Accounting .....	4.1
Beauty culture .....	1.3
College .....	.6
Dress making .....	5.9
Machine shop practice .....	.9
Watch repairing (and clocks) .....	.6
Mechanical drafting .....	3.1
Barbering .....	.6

	%
Electrical course .....	.6
Printing .....	.9
Refrigeration service & repair .....	.6
Music .....	1.3
Photography .....	.9
Radio service & repair .....	.9
Commercial art .....	.6
Law course .....	.3
Dress making and designing .....	1.6
Laboratory technical course .....	—
Chemistry .....	1.3
Business administration .....	1.3
Mechanical course .....	.3
Seamstress .....	.3
Salesmanship .....	.6
High school course .....	—
Journalism .....	.3
Accounting & bus. adm. ....	—
Tool and die making .....	—
Drafting and blue printing .....	2.2
Lip reading .....	.3
Mechanical engineering .....	.9
Comptometer operating .....	.3
Dress designing .....	1.9
Poultry raising .....	1.3
Social work .....	.6
Architectural drawing .....	.6
Auto battery & ignition .....	.6
Home economics .....	—
Linotype operating .....	.3
Manicuring .....	.3
Power machine sewing .....	1.6
Watch & jewelry repairing .....	.6
Agronomy .....	—
Sign painting .....	1.6
All other courses .....	14.5
Total .....	100.0

### Length of Training Course

Total Number of Cases Rehabilitated after training .....	320
	%
Fewer than 4 months .....	11.3
4- 6 months .....	19.1
7-15 months .....	57.6
16-27 months .....	8.7
28 and over .....	3.0
Not recorded .....	.3
Total .....	100.0

# Rehabilitation Job

Total Number of Cases Rehabilitated ..... 465

	%
001 Accountant, cost, public, other .....	1.1
002 Operator, vending stand .....	—
012 Apprentice, machinist .....	—
017 Art novelty worker .....	—
018 Commercial artist .....	.2
019 Assembler, air valves .....	.2
022 Assembler, autos and parts .....	—
023 Sheltered workshop employment .....	1.1
025 Assembler, electrical equip. ....	—
028 Assembler, miscellaneous .....	.2
031 Assembler, small mechanical pts .....	.2
034 Attendant, auto service station .....	.9
042 Attendant, soda fountain, bar, etc.....	—
045 Repairman, autobody and fender .....	—
047 Baker .....	—
050 Barber .....	.7
052 Repairman, battery, ignition and lighting....	.7
053 Beauty operator .....	.9
056 Bench worker .....	—
057 Blacksmith .....	—
060 Bookbinder .....	.2
061 Bookkeeper .....	2.4
062 Bookkeeper-cashier .....	—
063 Bookkeeper-stenographer .....	2.8
064 Bookkeeper-typist .....	—
071 Bookkeeper-clerk .....	—
082 Meat cutter .....	.2
086 Auto cleaner and washer .....	.2
095 Carpenter, general .....	.7
097 Caretaker-gardner .....	.4
099 Cashier, miscellaneous .....	.4
109 Chemist .....	—
116 Clerk, statistical .....	.2
123 Clerk, checker .....	—
129 Clerk, file .....	—
130 Clerk, general office .....	3.9
133 Clerk, miscellaneous .....	1.3
137 Clerk, railroad .....	—
138 Clerk, record .....	.3
139 Clerk, shipping .....	.7
140 Clerk, supply, storeskeeper .....	—
142 Clerk, time .....	2.8
143 Clerk, tool .....	.4
155 Cook .....	.4
172 Deliveryman .....	.2
175 Dental mechanic .....	.4
185 Stock keeper .....	—
187 Draftsman, mechanical .....	1.5
188 Dressmaker .....	3.0

	%
189 Dressmaker-designer .....	.7
191 Foreman, CCC; WPA .....	—
194 Clerk, stock .....	.7
195 Driver, taxicab .....	.2
197 Driver, truck .....	1.1
202 Electrician, general .....	—
210 Elevator operator, starter .....	.2
211 Assistant, hotel clerk .....	3.2
224 Engineer, stationary .....	—
235 Farmer, general .....	.4
236 Farmer, poultry .....	1.1
238 Farmer, truck .....	.2
245 Fireman, stationary .....	—
247 Flagman, highway, railroad .....	—
262 Clerk, switchboard .....	—
264 Foreman, general .....	.2
278 Clerk, salesman .....	—
290 Handyman .....	—
292 Hospital orderly .....	—
301 Grinder, lens .....	—
304 Prop., gas station .....	.9
310 Domestic servant .....	.9
320 Helper, garage .....	.2
321 Helper, general .....	—
323 Dishwasher .....	—
333 Fruit-vegetable vendor .....	—
338 Inspector, auto & tractor pts. ....	—
347 Prop., insurance agency .....	—
351 Inspector, music .....	.4
352 Inspector, factory products .....	—
361 Cleaner, spotter, presser .....	—
365 Janitor .....	.6
372 Laborer, WPA .....	.2
374 Laboratory assistant .....	—
376 Laboratory technician .....	—
379 Laborer, construction .....	—
380 Laborer, factory mill .....	1.3
382 Laborer, highway maintenance .....	.4
384 Laborer, miscellaneous .....	.4
393 Machine operator, laundry .....	—
394 Lawyer .....	.2
395 Prop., auto service station .....	.2
396 Laborer, farm .....	1.7
404 Librarian .....	—
408 Machinist .....	.9
413 Machine operator, screw, bolt, etc.....	—
426 Machine operator, drill press .....	—
433 Machine operator, linotype .....	—
438 Machine operator, miscellaneous .....	1.7
443 Machine operator, power sewing .....	.4
444 Machine operator, punch press .....	.6
467 Teacher, adult education, nursery, etc .....	—
470 Artificial limb maker .....	.6

	%		%
474 Handicrafts .....	—	735 Repairman, furniture ....	—
475 Maker, broom, brush, mop .....	.2	736 Prop., tinker shop .....	.9
478 Maker, cabinet .....	—	738 Repairman, building maint. ....	.2
483 Maker, die .....	—	740 Repairman, refrigerator .....	.2
489 Chair caner & mattress maker .....	—	742 Repairman, typewriter .....	—
519 Manager, farm .....	.4	743 Repairman, watch (incl. clocks) .....	.6
529 Manager, general office .....	.2	752 Salesman, artificial appl. ....	—
535 Manager, retail store .....	.4	753 Salesman, auto .....	.6
549 Messenger .....	—	760 Salesman, house to house .....	.2
552 Metal worker, iron .....	.2	761 Salesman, insurance .....	1.1
553 Metal worker, sheet .....	—	767 Salesman, store .....	1.3
566 Mine car loader, door tender .....	.6	769 Salesman, other .....	1.5
569 Coal miner .....	—	771 Prop., candy store .....	—
578 Minister .....	—	779 Secretary, office, etc .....	3.4
580 Musician .....	.2	782 Show card writer .....	.2
584 Nurse .....	.2	787 Social worker .....	.4
586 Nurse, practical .....	—	789 Repairman, shoe .....	.9
592 Office machine operator, comptometer, calculator .....	.2	795 Statistician .....	.2
603 Seamstress .....	.9	798 Stenographer .....	1.9
604 Housekeeper .....	.2	800 Stenographer-clerk .....	.2
605 Operator, switchboard, tele. ....	.6	822 Tailor .....	.9
612 Packer, wrapper, crater .....	—	825 Draftsman, architectural .....	.6
614 Painter, auto .....	—	829 Teacher, Braille, lip reading .....	—
616 Painter, general .....	.2	830 Instructor, college .....	.4
618 Painter, sign .....	1.1	832 Teacher, art, dancing, dramatics .....	.6
622 Pharmacist .....	.2	835 Teacher, grades & high school .....	1.7
626 Prop., store, general .....	—	841 Teacher, agric., coml., etc .....	1.3
627 Photographer .....	.4	872 Typist .....	—
628 Photo retoucher .....	.2	875 Upholsterer .....	.2
641 Policeman .....	.2	881 Waiter-waitress .....	.2
643 Porter .....	.2	883 Water boy .....	—
650 Printer, general .....	.4	884 Watchman .....	1.5
663 Prop., coal-wood yard .....	—	895 Welder .....	1.9
670 Prop., grocery store .....	—	898 Woodworker .....	—
672 Prop., news stand or agcy. ....	—	908 Assembler, radio .....	.2
679 Prop., restaurant, etc. ....	.2	913 Supervisor, WPA .....	—
680 Prop., rooming house .....	—	915 Bookkeeper-salesman .....	—
682 Prop., shoe repair shop .....	.2	920 Public official .....	—
685 Prop., transfer, trucking, etc. ....	.2	937 Office machine operator, other .....	.4
697 Machine operator, textile .....	—	938 Recreation worker .....	—
699 Repairman, radio .....	.4	939 Research worker .....	.2
727 Repairman, auto .....	1.9	998 Laborer, casual jobs .....	—
734 Repairman, electrical (not mach.) .....	.9	All others .....	17.0
		Total .....	100.0



## NATIONAL VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT

An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment.

(Public, No. 236, 66th Cong. (H. R. 4438), as amended by Public No. 200, 68th Cong. (H. R. 5478), as amended by Public, No. 317, 71st Cong. (H. R. 10175), as amended by Public No. 222, 72nd Cong. (H. R. 4743) (Secs. 1, 3, 5, and 6, amended June 30, 1932, are printed in italics)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment", approved June 2, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 29, secs. 31 and 32), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. That in order to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their placement in employment, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the use of the States, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the sum of \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the sum of \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the sum of \$1,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the sum of \$1,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population in the United States, not including Territories, outlying possessions, and the District of Columbia, according to the last preceding United States census: PROVIDED, That the allotments of funds to any State shall not be less than a minimum of \$10,000 for any fiscal year: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such portions of the sums allotted that will not be used in any fiscal year may be allotted in that year proportionately to the States which are prepared through available State funds to use the additional Federal funds. And there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, June 30, 1935, June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, the sum of \$97,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotments to the States provided for in this section.

"All money expended under the provisions of this Act from appropriations

authorized by Section 1 shall be upon the condition (1) that for each dollar of Federal money expended there shall be expended in the State under the supervision and control of the State board at least an equal amount for the same purpose: PROVIDED, That no portion of the appropriations authorized by this Act shall be used by any institution for handicapped persons except for vocational rehabilitation of such individuals entitled to the benefits of this Act as shall be determined by the Federal Board; (2) that the State board shall annually submit to the Federal Board for approval, plans showing (a) the plan of administration and supervision of the work; (b) the qualifications of directors, supervisors, and other employees; and (c) the policies and methods of carrying on the work; (3) that the State board shall make an annual report to the Federal Board on or before September 1 of each year on the work done in the State and on the receipts and expenditures of money under the provisions of this Act; (4) that no portion of any money authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the benefit of the States shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, preservation, erection, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of any lands; (5) that all vocational rehabilitation service given under the supervision and control of the State board shall be available, under such rules and regulations as the Federal Board shall prescribe, to any civil employee of the United States disabled while in the performance of his duty."

"Sec. 2. That for the purpose of this Act the term 'persons disabled' shall be construed to mean any person who, by reason of a physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury, or disease, is, or may be expected to be, totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation; the term 'rehabilitation' shall be construed to mean the rendering of a person disabled fit to engage in a remunerative occupation."

"Sec. 3. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations authorized by Section 1 any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, (1) accept the provisions of this Act; (2) empower and direct the Board designated or created as the State Board for Vocational Education to cooperate in the administration of the provisions of the Vocational Education Act, approved February 23, 1917 (U. S. C., title 20, ch. 2), to cooperate as herein provided with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of this Act; (3) in those States where a State workmen's compensation board, or other State board, department, or agency exists, charged with the administration of the State workmen's compensation or liability laws, the legislature shall provide that a plan of cooperation be formulated between such State board, department, or agency and the State board charged with the administration of this Act, such plan to be effective when approved by the governor of the State; (4) provide for the supervision and support of the program of vocational rehabilitation to be provided by the State Board in carrying out the provisions of this Act; (5) appoint as custodian for said appropriations its State treasurer, who shall receive

and provide for the proper custody and disbursement of all money paid to the State from said appropriations: PROVIDED, That any State which, prior to June 30, 1933, has accepted and otherwise complied with the provisions of the Act of June 2, 1920, as amended June 5, 1924, as amended June 9, 1930, shall be deemed to have accepted and complied with the provisions of this amendment to said Act."

"Sec. 4. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall have power to cooperate with State boards in carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry into effect the provisions of this Act in order to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placement in employment; and to cooperate, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, with such public and private agencies as it may deem advisable. It shall be the duty of said Board (1) to examine plans submitted by the State boards and approve the same if believed to be feasible and found to be in conformity with the provisions and purposes of this Act; (2) to ascertain annually whether the several States are using or are prepared to use the money received by them in accordance with the provisions of this Act; (3) to certify on or before the 1st day of January of each year to the Secretary of the Treasury each State which has accepted the provisions of this Act and complied therewith, together with the amount which each State is entitled to receive under the provisions of this Act; (4) to deduct from the next succeeding allotment to any State whenever any portion of the fund annually allotted has not been expended for the purpose provided for in this Act a sum equal to such portion; (5) to withhold the allotment of moneys to any State whenever it shall be determined that moneys allotted are not being expended for the purposes and conditions of this Act; and (6) to require the replacement by withholding subsequent allotments of any portion of the moneys received by the custodian of any State under this Act that by any action or contingency is diminished or lost: PROVIDED, That if any allotment is withheld from any State the State Board of such State may appeal to the Congress of the United States; and if the Congress shall not, within one year from the time of said appeal, direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury."

"Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certification of the Federal Board as provided in this Act, shall pay in equal semi-annual payments, on the 1st day of July and January of each year, to the custodian of each State appointed as herein provided the moneys to which it is entitled under the provisions of this Act. The money so received by the custodian for any State shall be paid out on the requisition of the State Board as reimbursement for services already rendered or expenditures already incurred and approved by said State Board. The Federal Board for Vocational Education shall make an annual report to the Congress on or before December 1 on the administration of this Act and

shall include in such report the reports made by the State Boards on the administration of this Act by each State and the expenditure of the money allotted to each State."

"Sec. 6. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education the sum of \$80,000 annually for a period of four years, commencing July 1, 1933, for the purpose of making studies, investigations, and reports regarding the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placements in suitable or gainful occupations, and for the administrative expenses of said Board incident to performing the duties imposed by this Act including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as the Board may deem necessary, actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the Board and by its employees, under its orders, including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, rent and equipment of offices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchange thereof, miscellaneous supplies, postage on foreign mail, printing and binding to be done at the Government Printing Office, and all other necessary expenses."

"Sec. 7. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education is hereby authorized and empowered to receive such gifts and donations from either public or private sources as may be offered unconditionally. All moneys received as gifts or donations shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a permanent fund, to be called the 'Special fund for vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons', to be used under the direction of the said Board to defray the expenses of providing and maintaining courses of vocational rehabilitation in special cases, including the payment of necessary expenses of persons undergoing training. A full report of all gifts and donations offered and accepted, together with the names of the donors and the respective amounts contributed by each, and all disbursements therefrom shall be submitted annually to Congress by said Board: PROVIDED, That no discrimination shall be made or permitted for or against any person or persons who are entitled to the benefits of this Act because of membership or non-membership in any industrial, fraternal, or private organization of any kind under a penalty of \$200 for every violation thereof."

Approved June 2, 1920.

Approved June 5, 1924.

Approved June 9, 1930.

Approved June 30, 1932.

## SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

### TITLE V

#### Part 4—Vocational Rehabilitation

Sec. 531. (a) In order to enable the United States to cooperate with the States and Hawaii in extending and strengthening their programs of vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled, and to continue to carry out the provisions and purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment", approved June 2, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 29, ch. 4; U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 29, secs. 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, and 40), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, the sum of \$841,000 for each such fiscal year in addition to the amount of the existing authorization, and for each fiscal year thereafter the sum of \$1,938,000. Of the sums appropriated pursuant to such authorization for each fiscal year, \$5,000 shall be apportioned to the Territory of Hawaii and the remainder shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner provided in such Act of June 2, 1920, as amended.

(b) For the administration of such Act of June 2, 1920, as amended, by the Federal agency authorized to administer it, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, the sum of \$22,000 for each such fiscal year in addition to the amount of the existing authorization, and for each fiscal year thereafter the sum of \$102,000.

Approved August 14, 1935.

## Ohio Accepts Provisions of National Vocational Rehabilitation Act

Sec. 367-8. OHIO ACCEPTANCE OF PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW FOR REHABILITATION. The State of Ohio does hereby, through its legislative authority, accept the provisions and benefits of the act of congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, and will observe and comply with all requirements of such act.

HISTORY.—109 v. 310.

Sec. 367-9. CUSTODIAN OF FUNDS. The state treasurer is hereby designated and appointed custodian of all moneys received by the states from appropriations made by the congress of the United States for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, and is authorized to receive and provide for the proper custody of the same and to make disbursements therefrom upon the order of the State Board herein designated.

HISTORY.—109 v. 310.

Sec. 367-10. COOPERATION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION WITH FEDERAL BOARD. The Board heretofore created as the State Board of Education to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of the vocational education act, approved February 23, 1917, is hereby designated as the State Board for the purpose of cooperating with the said Federal Board in carrying out the provisions and purposes of said Federal act providing for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and is empowered and directed to cooperate with said Federal Board in the administration of said act of congress; to prescribe and provide such courses of vocational training as may be necessary for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and provide for the supervision of such training; to appoint such assistants as may be necessary to administer this act and said act of congress in this state; to fix the compensation of such assistants and to direct the disbursement and administer the use of all funds provided by the Federal government of this State for the vocational rehabilitation of such persons.

HISTORY.—109 v. 310.

Sec. 367-11. PLAN OF CO-OPERATION. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Education and the Industrial Commission of Ohio to formulate a plan of cooperation in accordance with the provisions of this act and said act of congress, such plan to become effective when approved by the governor of the State.

HISTORY.—109 v. 310.

Sec. 367-12. AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE GIFTS, WHERE DEPOSITED; REPORTS. The State Board designated to co-operate as aforesaid in the administration of the Federal act, is hereby authorized and empowered to receive such gifts and donations, either from public or private sources, as may be offered unconditionally or under such conditions related to the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise as in the judgment of the State Board are proper and consistent with the provisions of this act. All the moneys received as gifts or donations shall be deposited in the State treasury and shall constitute a fund to be called the special fund for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, to be used by the said Board to defray expenses of vocational rehabilitation in special cases, including the payment of necessary expenses of persons undergoing training. A full report of all gifts and donations offered and accepted, together with the names of the donors and the respective amounts contributed by each, and all disbursements therefrom shall be submitted annually to the governor of the State by the State Board.

HISTORY.—109 v. 311.

## TO HIM WHO OVERCOMES

"If you will give me a year at Carleton College, I'll never cost the county another cent."

The speaker was a young man, developed beyond his years by hard experience. He was pleading his case before three County Commissioners in Minnesota who were about to accept an offer of a farmer to keep him for the balance of his days for two dollars a week.

This young man had spent a night in a haystack during the big blizzard of 1880 with the mercury reaching 50 degrees below zero. Both legs, his left hand, and the fingers and thumb of the right hand were taken from him the following day by a surgeon operating on a kitchen table in a farm house.

The vote was two to one. Michael J. Dowling went to college. What followed is now a matter of history.

Years later, when known and honored as one of the first citizens of the nation, speaking in the New York Hippodrome before thousands of disabled men, and referring modestly to his accomplishments, Mr. Dowling said:

"I transferred my thoughts from those things that were gone to what was left.

"The secret of all success is in the spirit of the individual. A man is a cripple only when he permits his mind to dwell upon his loss. . . .

"It is only a matter of time when 'Thumbs Up' will be the unanimous sentiment of the American public."

